

REMARKS

In this Amendment, Applicant has amended Claims 1, 3, 14 and 20 to overcome the rejections and further specify the embodiments of the present invention. In addition, Claim 11 has been amended to correct a clerical error. Furthermore, Claim 4 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. The support for the amendments to the claims can be found throughout the specification. It is respectfully submitted that no new matter has been introduced by the amended claims. All claims are now present for examination and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the preceding amendments and the following comments.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103:

Claims 1 – 2 and 14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Beach et al. (US 5,388,268), hereinafter Beach, in view of Frison et al (US 6,049,789), hereinafter Frison, in view of Ginter et al (US 6,658,568), hereinafter Ginter, in view of Sakamoto et al. (JP 10-326245), hereinafter Sakamoto, and further in view of Machida (JP 09-091179), hereinafter Machida. Claims 3 – 4 and 9 – 12 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Beach in view of Frison in view of Ginter in view of Sakamoto in view of Machida and further in Johnson et al. (US 5,964,839), herein after Johnson. Claims 5 – 8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Beach in view of Frison in view of Ginter in view of Sakamoto in view of Machida and further in view of Freund (US 5,987,611). Claim 16 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Beach in view of Sakamoto in view of Machida and further in view of Hirokawa (US 6,697,172). Claims 17 and 19 – 20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Beach in view of Frison in view of Ginter in view of Sakamoto in view of Machida in view of Freud and further in view of Wattenberg (US 6,583,794).

Applicant traverses the rejection and respectfully submits that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) have been overcome in view of the presently amended claims. More specifically, Claim 4 has been cancelled. The rejection to this claim is moot. In addition, Claims 1, 3, 14 and 20 have been amended to include the features that are not disclosed or suggested in any of the above references. Therefore, there is no motivation to combine these cited references. Even if they are combined, the embodiments of the present invention in the amended claims will not be rendered obvious.

Applicant respectfully submits that the embodiments of the present invention as defined in the amended Claim 1 include the feature that a monitor computer outputs a log acquiring instruction to a specific monitor-subject computer in a plurality of monitor-subject computers, acquires logs from the monitor-subject computer to which the log acquiring instruction is output, displays on a log displaying screen a log contents including input characters at the monitor-subject computer, further, when a directive for calculation and displaying of a use efficiency is input, displays the use efficiency including a using time and a use rate for each of the application software products, and a total idle state time and a rate of the idle state with regard to a computer monitoring system.

In summary, the monitor computer outputs the log acquiring instruction acquires logs, displays the log contents including input characters on the log displaying screen first, and then further, when the directive for calculation and displaying of the use efficiency is input, changes the displaying screen for displaying the use efficiency.

According to the above invention, it is possible for the monitor computer to display the log contents including input characters based on logs from the specific monitor-subject computer, display first the screen for displaying the log contents and then display the screen for displaying the use efficiency when the directive is input.

Therefore, the monitor computer of the above invention enables to acquire logs only from the specific monitor-subject computer among a plurality of the monitor-subject computers, to monitor the log contents including the input characters for checking an

illegal activity, and then to know easily the use efficiency for the specific monitor-subject computer by the directive.

Consequently, Beach, Frison, Ginter, Sakamoto, Machida, Johnson, Freund, Hirokawa and Wattenber references do not disclose and suggest that the monitor computer enables to monitor the illegal activity which is a much important at first in priority to the use efficiency, and then monitor easily the use efficiency in changing the displaying screen by the directive like the above invention. A user of the monitor computer according to these prior art references cannot check the illegal activities at first, and then cannot monitor the use efficiency easily.

An embodiment of the invention of amended Claim 14 is that a monitor computer outputs a log acquiring instruction to a specific monitor-subject computer in a plurality of monitor-subject computers, acquires logs from the monitor-subject computer to which the log acquiring instruction is output, displays on a log displaying screen a log contents including input characters at the monitor-subject computer, further, by a displaying instruction for displaying a list of a working rate, displays a list of the names of the monitor-subject computers in an order of the working rate with regard to a computer monitoring system.

In summary, the monitor computer outputs the log acquiring instruction acquires logs, displays the log contents including input characters on the log displaying screen first, and then further, by the displaying instruction for displaying the list of the working rate, changes the displaying screen for displaying the list of the working rate.

According to the above invention, it is possible for the monitor computer to display the log contents including input characters based on logs from the specific monitor-subject computer, display first the screen for displaying the log contents and then display the screen for displaying the list of the working rate by the displaying instruction.

Therefore, the monitor computer enables to acquire logs only from the specific monitor-subject computer among a plurality of the monitor-subject computers, to monitor the log contents including the input characters for checking an illegal activity, and then to

know easily the working rate for the specific monitor-subject computer by the displaying instruction.

Consequently, Beach, Frison, Ginter, Sakamoto, Machida, Johnson, Freund, Hirokawa and Wattenber references do not disclose or suggest that the monitor computer enables to monitor the illegal activity which is a much important at first in priority to the working rate and then monitor easily the working rate in changing the displaying screen by the displaying instruction like the above invention. A user of the monitor computer according to these prior arts cannot check the illegal activity at first, and then cannot monitor the working rate easily.

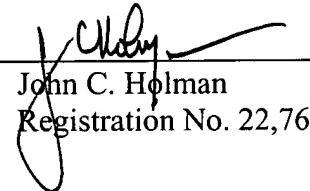
Therefore, the newly presented claims are not unpatanble over Beach in view of Frison, Ginter, Sakamoto, Machida, Johnson, Freund, Hirokawa and Wattenber references and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

Having overcome all outstanding grounds of rejection, the application is now in condition for allowance, and prompt action toward that end is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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